(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2064.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1786.

MADRID, *May* 6.

THE sea and land officers have all received orders to return to their respective posts; they are night and day at work in our different ports, fitting out a fleet, which some people say will be very numerous; many imagine it is destined to dispute the passage of the Straights of Gibraltar with a certain power, whilst others are of opinion it is to carry on a new expedition against the Algerines, who, after having received considerable sums of money and valuable presents, still continue to raise fresh pretences to elude the solemn publication of the treaty of peace, which we have concluded with them.

UTRECHT, *May* 23.

The province of Zealand has delivered a very extraordinary resolution to the assembly of the states general, the substance of which is as follows: viz. "That the states of the province are always ready to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the rest of the confederates, as long as they reciprocally enjoy the rights and advantages stipulated by the union, which serves as the basis of the constitution; but that the principles of that union having been hurt by the resolutions of the assembly of the generality, dated the 17th day of February and 1st of May last, relative to the direction of the India company, they (the states of Zealand) think they have a right to enforce the just complaints which they made some time ago on that subject, and in consequence they have thought proper provisionally to limit to the 9th of September next their consent to the expences brought to their charge by the war department for the year 1786, and they hope, that before the expiration of that time their grievances will be redressed, and if not, *they shall be obliged to take other efficacious measures, and do justice to themselves.*"

There is no doubt but the strong expressions of the above resolution have given rise to the report, that the province of Zealand absolutely intended to offer the sovereignty to his serene highness the prince stadtholder, authorised so to do by the example of the states of Guelderland, who made a similar offer to William III. The journey of the stadtholder to that province confirms many people in the above ideas; but if the consequences of such a step are maturely weighed, it will appear to be totally against the interests both of the province and the prince to bring about any such revolution.

LONDON, *May* 4.

It is of no great consequence whether our commercial treaty with Russia has been permitted to expire without effecting a renewal, through incapacity or inattention; certain it is, such is the case, and our merchants will very soon feel the effects of it. The French have very industriously taken advantage of our backwardness, and are already paying very great attention to that essential trade. By their assiduity they will doubtless soon secure to themselves those indulgencies we have so long enjoyed, and be the most favoured nation in Russia, while we quietly behold one of our most powerful and beneficial allies seduced from us, and united to the interests of our rival neighbour. Happy England, to be blessed with so able and attentive an administration.

A curious wager was decided lately at Brixton Causeway. A person undertook for something considerable, to draw a weight of seven pounds to him, which was fastened to the end of a rope, a mile in length. This, which was looked upon as a singular feat of strength, was performed with seeming ease by the undertaker, and much money depended on the event of it.

A few days since a man, in the neighbourhood of Wellington, in Somersetshire, in the height of passion, stabbed a woman, who was his fellow-servant, with a large skewer. The wound at first was supposed to be of a dangerous nature, but the woman is now in a fair way of recovery. This matter terminated unusually: the master of the house interfered to prevent a prosecution, and was the cause of joining the hands of the parties in marriage.

A letter from Vienna, April 16, says, "It is certain that the divan has returned for answer to the Russian minister at Constantinople, that the grand signior having been from time immemorial the protector of the Georgians, and the greater part of that people being his proper subjects, his highness cannot comprehend how the empress had taken them under her protection, and that in defiance of the Sublime Porte. This tone of firmness which has not been known to proceed from the divan lately, has a little staggered the Russian minister, but he could proceed no further without orders from his court."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, April 25.

"Since the king has been at Sans Souci, his majesty is so much recovered as to have rode on horseback almost daily, and last Friday our sovereign commanded the manœuvres of the guard himself, and we are in hopes that his majesty will return to Berlin the beginning of May, to be present at the usual review of our garrison, and that he will also attend the grand manœuvres which will take place in the neighbourhood of this city on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of May."

A letter from Frankfort, dated April 17, says, "We have received accounts from Naples, that on the 9th of March a severe earthquake happened again in Sicily, which had destroyed the whole district of Patti, besides a great part of Melazzo, and all the new buildings at Messina."

Extract of a letter from Algiers, via Gibraltar, March 29.

"The infectious disorder with which this city had been so long afflicted, is at length happily ceased. The dey lost four children, among whom was Mustapha Doley, a youth about sixteen years old, of very promising parts. They continue to re-build such places as were damaged during the late siege, and to strengthen the city on the sea side with additional fortifications, the regency have still disputes with some naval powers"

May 10. The American minister flatly denies the charge of his being paid through the medium of the French ambassador, as stated by lord George Gordon, and challenges his lordship, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tufts, Mr. Gray, and all the rest of mankind, to lay before the public whatever intelligence, evidence, or colour of suspicion which they have, or suppose, pretend, or imagine they have, to the contrary.

The Spanish charge des affaires last week gave public notice to the secretaries of state, that his catholic majesty has appointed an ambassador plenipotentiary to reside at our court; and that he will very shortly set off from Madrid for England.

To the printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

Mr. Tufts having published a letter in the papers relating the information I had the honour to communicate to his majesty's principal secretary of state, respecting Mr Adams, it becomes my duty to lay further particulars of that intelligence before his majesty's servants and the public for my own justification.

On my return from Scotland I found a letter from a protestant friend in the state of Virginia, concerning the general assembly, and requesting my advice and interposition as president of the protestant associations. This I communicated as a piece of news, to Mr. Grant, of the southern Indian department (who lives at colonel Johnston's, in New-Norfolk-street) and that gentleman mentioned to me, that Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, was paid by France. I desired Mr. Grant to search out his authority for that report, for I should not choose to speak of such a connexion without proof of it. He said, he would ask more particulars of the gentleman who told it him, and ascertain the matter beyond doubt, as the gentleman might be relied on. Mr. Grant did so, and introduced Mr. Tufts to me (who lodged at Mr. Allen's, buckle-maker, in the Strand) as its author.

I requested them to walk into a coffee-house, that I might hear Mr. Tufts himself on the subject, who not only repeated what I had the honour to communicate to the marquis of Carmarthen, but permitted Mr. Grant, at my request, to write it down in his presence, that no mistake might happen afterwards. This writing was given to me, and I read it over to Mr. Tufts, and asked him if it was right? and he said it was; after which his address was wrote at the back of the paper, that I might know where he was to be found. On Wednesday morning I sent for Mr. Grant and Mr. Tufts, to inform them of my having published the correspondence with lord Carmarthen. Mr. Grant was at Mr. Wilton's in the country; but Mr. Tufts came to my house in the evening, and told me further, that Mr. Gray is also acquainted with the circumstances of Mr. Adams's connexion with France. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Tufts before Mr. Grant introduced him to me on purpose, as a gentleman who could furnish undeniable intelligence that the American ambassador is paid quarterly by the French ambassador.

I am sorry, however, that Mr. Tufts should think my conduct has not been consistent with propriety? If I had considered the information as a matter for secrecy, either in Europe or America, I would never have divulged it.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
G. GORDON.

Welbeck-street, Friday morning.

To the printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

Lord George Gordon having published further particulars for his justification, I cannot be silent on the occasion, as I consider his apology a very faint one.

His lordship had no memorandum in writing from me of any transaction whatever—neither did he consult me respecting his publication. Being sent for on Wednesday morning, I called in the evening to see what his lordship wanted; he very politely declined telling me what he had done till just at my departure. On his communicating the same, I gave him to understand that I was astonished at his privilege, though I never saw the publication till next morning. As a further testimony of the foregoing, Mr. Grant called at Mr. Allen's without being sent for, and in a gentleman-like impartial manner openly declared, that lord George Gordon had no liberty whatever to publish in the manner he has done; that though he (Mr. Grant) wrote the conversation on paper, no names were mentioned; neither had he (Mr. Grant) any idea of its publication. His lordship is pleased to say, that I further told him of Mr. Gray's being acquainted with the circumstance. This is a poor subterfuge, as I told him at the very first that Mr. Gray was my author. I conclude in the same opinion as in my letter of the 4th instant.

I am your obedient servant,
S. TUFTS.

London, May 8, 1786.

The following affidavit was this day sworn before the right worshipful Robert Abington, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

The right honourable lord George Gordon, president of the protestant association, voluntarily maketh oath, That —— Grant, Esq; of Scotland, now in London at colonel Johnston's in New-Norfolk-street, and S. Tufts, Esq; of New-England, now in London at Mr. Allen's, buckle-maker in the Strand, informed him, that his excellency John Adams, Esq; the American plenipotentiary, was paid his salary quarterly by the French ambassador. That Mr. Grant wrote this information at lord George's desire, in Mr. Tufts's presence, upon a sheet of paper, called for on purpose, in the Blenheim coffee-house, beginning with Mr. Tufts's name, and also mentioning the French ambassador, Mr. Adams, and colonel Smith his secretary, all in the same paper, and then gave the paper to him (lord George Gordon) who read it to Mr. Tufts, and he approved of it in Mr. Grant's presence—after desiring the words "of Boston," which Mr. Grant had added to Mr. Tufts's name, to be struck out, as he said he did not come from Boston, but near it. That on Wednesday evening last, when Mr. Tufts came to lord George Gordon in Welbeck-street, Mr. Tufts told lord George, that the sum of the salary paid by the French ambassador, which was stated to him in the paper written by Mr Grant to be 3000l. was upon farther inquiry 9000 dollars. Lord George Gordon further maketh oath, that his reason for communicating the above intelligence to the marquis of Carmarthen, was, that his excellency John Adams, Esq; the American plenipotentiary, or his friends, might have an immediate opportunity, from the best authority, pointedly to deny the report, if it was false, and that Great-Britain, Holland, and the United States of America, might be upon their guard for their religion, liberties, and commerce, if it had been true; and that his continual friendship, connexion, and correspondence with the United States of America in all their troubles, ever since the year 1766, when he first had the honour to be personally known to them, made it his duty as a friend, as much as it was an indispensable discharge of his duty as president of the protestant association, to proceed in this open manner

G. GORDON.

Westminster, to wit, May 10, 1786.

Sworn before me, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

ROB. ABINGTON.

May 21. A Dublin paper of May 5, has the following article: A gentleman who had been long at Baldivia, in South-America, lately arrived in this city (Mr. Mahon, a naturaliſed Spaniard) aſſerts, that when he left Cadiz on the 7th of April laſt, accounts were received there from the coaſt of Chili, that the native inhabitants were in commotion at Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, St. Jago, and Imperial; that they continued the exceſſes of 1771, and murdered, without diſtinction, Spaniard, negro and Indian. They add further, that the governor of Lima was defeated, and ſlain in the valley of Araves, while a large body of Chileſe beſieged Baldivia. This is attributed to emiſſaries from North-America.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 6.

"The Moors have left viſiting this place, for what reaſon we are not yet acquainted; however, it is a misfortune to the inhabitants here, becauſe proviſions are hereby very ſcarce, and conſequently very dear; however, the governor has taken care that the garriſon ſhall not want, they have plenty of ſtores, and the ſhips that run in for protection generally leave ſome freſh proviſions. It is expected that the governor will go to England this ſummer. The Mediterranean now ſwarms with pirates, and they are daily increaſing ſo that trade is almoſt at a ſtand. A fleet of Portugueſe men of war are put in here to gain intelligence, they expect to be joined by ſeveral more, but at preſent it is not of ſufficient force to drive the Barbarians into their ports"

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, April 24.

"The late troubles are now happily at an end, yet the grand ſignior has not been ſeen in public ſince, which gives riſe to a variety of reports: among others, it is ſaid, he is about to reſign the imperial diadem, which in this country is no other than a prelude to a premature death: his fate is the more regretted by many, as he has ſwayed the ſcepter with uncommon moderation."

May 16. The laſt letters from Gibraltar mention, that ſeven tranſports, under convoy of two men of war, with troops on board from Cadiz, paſſed by in ſight of that fortreſs, and by the courſe they ſteered, were ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 23.

"Our gallant governor, no leſs provident in peace than in war, with unremitting exertion is at preſent employed in rendering this fortreſs ſtill more impregnable than heretofore; labour that would be worſe than thrown away, was there the moſt diſtant idea of giving it out of our hands.

"I went laſt Sunday to ſee a place called Inch's Cave, cut out of the rock, one of the greateſt curioſities I ever ſaw; there are twenty-one port holes for as many guns, whereby they can annoy the Spaniards without danger to themſelves; unleſs, indeed, a ſhot happens to enter a port hole, in which caſe all the people at the gun muſt be killed, as each port hole has a ſmall room in which the ſhot would bound backwards and forwards for ſome time; however, to remedy that, they intend to line them, and after all it is a hundred to one that a ball goes in; at the end of the cave there is a fine hall, the floor of which is of ſmooth ſtone, and a winding ſtair-caſe, which leads one out to a kind of notch in the rock They are making another cave under Willis's battery, which I believe is to be called the Queen's Cave: we did not go to ſee it, as there are but two port holes."

Extract of the reſolutions paſſed April 28, *by the majority of the council of the city of Amſterdam, reſpecting the command of the garriſon of the Hague.*

"*Reſolved*, That the prince of Orange, in his quality of ſtadtholder, has the general and univerſal command of the troops of the republic: that, reckoning from prince Mauritius, the ſtadtholders have been in poſſeſſion of the command of the ſaid troops, and conſequently alſo of the command of the garriſon of the Hague; a poſſeſſion confirmed by as many reſolutions of the ſtate as are exiſting on that head.

"*Reſolved*, That the right of giving the watch-word cannot be diſputed to the prince; that the council of Amſterdam, attributing no other ſenſe to the term "command," than an authority ſubordinate to that of the ſovereign, whoſe orders muſt always be followed by him who is charged with the command: they are of opinion, that the command of the troops of the ſtate, in conſequence the command of the garriſon of the Hague, belongs inconteſtibly to the ſtadtholder; and that to prevent the leaſt doubt from ſubſiſting hereafter on that head, the council of the city of Amſterdam authoriſe their deputies, at the aſſembly of their noble and high mightineſſes, to take the following reſolution:

"That the ſteps taken by a foreign power in favour of the prince of Orange, having given credit to the idea that an attempt was made to abridge the rights and prerogatives of his highneſs, eſpecially in his quality of captain-general of this province, it might be eaſily doubted, either in foreign countries, or in the interior parts of the nation, that "from the time of the re-eſtabliſhment of the ſtadtholderſhip, the ſtates of the province have not remained in poſſeſſion of a ſovereign authority, full and unlimited over their troops;" that, for this reaſon, their noble and great mightineſſes thinking it proper to remove every equivocation in that reſpect, do declare, "that all the troops diſtributed in this province are neither dependent, nor at the diſpoſal of any perſon, other than their noble and great mightineſſes; to whoſe ſupreme authority all the military, reckoning from the captain-general to the private ſoldier, are ſubject without exception, and are obliged thereto by their oath and by their duty."

"That during the abſence of the aſſembly of the ſtate, that ſupreme authority exiſts in the college of the council-committee, at the head of which the ſtadtholder is placed.

"That their noble and great mightineſſes underſtand, that the command over all the troops of this province, both by ſea and land, belongs to the prince of Orange, by virtue of his eminent employments, under the ſupreme authority of the ſtates, without any exception exiſting reſpecting "the garriſon at the Hague"

"That his highneſs ſhall continue to exerciſe the command of the garriſon of the Hague, and to give the watch-word, whilſt he ſhall be preſent at the Hague; that he ſhall enjoy that prorogative like his predeceſſors, without prejudice to the conſtant and irrevocable right and power of their noble and great mightineſſes, and, in their abſence, of the council-committee, &c."

May 27. The following circumſtance, it is ſaid, may be depended upon for fact: An elegant youth, about 18, a ſhort time ſince took country lodgings at a village a few miles weſt of this metropolis; where he was attended by a foot-boy, and received no viſitants but one gentleman well known for his aeroſtatic excurſions. The youth danced and fenced with great agility, and was a perfect maſter of horſemanſhip; but unluckily received a violent fall from a ſpirited mare a few days ago in Hyde Park, by which it was ſuppoſed this adventurous youth had received a fracture on the ribs: on examination a female character was diſcovered, who turned out to be the ſiſter of a celebrated actreſs. She has now, ſays our correſpondent, like Madame D'Eon, reſumed her proper dreſs, and is ſpeedily to be married to an officer of rank in the navy.

June 1. The French are indefatigable in their application to the improvement of their marine, which they ſeem determined to put on an entirely new footing. Their whole naval force is to be divided into nine ſquadrons, five at Breſt, two at Toulon, and two at Rochfort, each veſſel to have on her flag, pendants, &c. the number of the ſquadron to which ſhe belongs. Some eſtimate of the number and ſtrength of this fleet may be formed by the following liſt of officers. One hundred captains commanders, including 27 captains commanders of the diviſions of the nine ſquadrons, 100 majors (a new rank ſuperior to that of lieutenant, and inferior to that of captain) 680 lieutenants, and 840 ſub-lieutenants.

They are likewiſe adopting every poſſible ſcheme of œconomy in the different departments; that of war in particular has conſented to a retrenchment of 3,000,000 of livres, and the others will undergo a like reform.

June 3. Letters from Geneva, dated May 14, mention, that a general diet of the thirteen cantons had been ſummoned to meet on the 24th of this month, in conſequence of the claims made by his imperial majeſty upon the canton of Zurich, which have given a great alarm to the reſt of the ſtates. Theſe claims relate to the county of Saginbourg, in Swabia, which it is pretended was granted to the Auſtrians above three centuries ago.

The Dutch are among the number of the European powers who pay the utmoſt attention to their marine force, and are augmenting it with as much activity as poſſible. According to the beſt and moſt correct accounts, the five admiralties of the United Provinces are collectively building two ſhips of 80 guns, nine of 70, and ſix of 56 guns, beſides frigates and ſloops. The admiralty of Zealand, by agreement with the others, on account of their ſituation, is the foremoſt, having at Middleburgh, Fluſhing, and Helvoetſluys, the keels of ſeven of the largeſt men of war out of the ſeventeen, which the Dutch have now laid upon the ſtocks.

June 6. Diſpatches were received on Saturday evening at the India houſe from the government of Madras, by lieutenant-colonel Stirling, of his majeſty's ſervice, and John Peter Boilian, Eſq; late of Maſulipatim, which are ſaid to contain an account of Tippoo Saib's death, but the particulars are not yet tranſpired. The diſpatches are dated the 10th of January laſt.

The negotiators for peace between the Algerines and Americans have returned without having effected their purpoſe, and even without any hopes of ſucceſs. M. Lamb remains at Carthagena, and M. de Randal is arrived at Madrid.

June 7. The Dutch mail which arrived yeſterday, brings nothing new; it only appears from ſome hints, perhaps of a ſpeculative nature only, that the prince ſtadtholder's affairs are verging from bad to worſe.

BOSTON, *July* 10.

Extract of a letter from one of the beſt men in the world, and a conſtant friend of America, in London, to a correſpondent in this town.

"I fear as you do, that we have entertained too high expectations from the American revolution. There are now however among many diſcouraging circumſtances, ſome that are very encouraging. I have been lately charmed with a declaration of the legiſlature of Virginia, on the ſubject of intellectual and religious liberty. Mr. Jefferſon has lately been in London, and I admire his wiſdom and liberality. The influence of ſuch men, as the Adams's, Franklin, Jay, Bowdoin, &c. &c. cannot but produce the happieſt effects.

"Our meaſures are becoming more and more hoſtile to the trade of America. This, though the worſt of policy in us, may prove a great advantage to the United States, by checking their rage for foreign finery, and leading them to ſeek true independence, by ſupplying their wants within themſelves. When will the world ſee a people ſo wiſe as to preſer real to artificial wealth; ſimplicity of manners to the refinement of luxury, and a well guarded internal happineſs, to the ſplendour of commerce, arts, arms and dominion?

"I ſhall take care to convey your letters to the ſociety for conſtitutional information. Dr. Jebb is dead, and by his death this world has loſt one of the beſt men that ever lived. The letter directed to him I ſhall convey to his ſorrowful widow."

NEW-YORK, *July* 20.

A letter from a gentleman in London of May 24, ſays, "I ſincerely wiſh ſome commercial eſtabliſhment was fixed between this country and America—It has been authenticated here, that Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador, is paid his ſalary quarterly by the French ambaſſador.—This it is that ſets our manufacturers againſt America, as they ſuppoſe her to be only the tool of France."

July 21. A letter from Liſbon mentions, "That inſurance on American bottoms has been obtained at three per cent. owing to the Portugueſe fitting out ſome veſſels to protect their trade againſt thoſe peſts of pirates from the Barbary coaſt."

A very ſingular event has lately happened at Machias, in Maſſachuſetts. A Mr. —— viſited a Miſs —— by way of courtſhip five evenings (not ſucceſſively) they were married; and Mrs. —— in five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and are like to do well; and in five days after the birth of their daughters, the mother was ſo well, as to ride five miles to meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

Advices from Liſbon, dated the 9th of March, ſay, "The divers ſtill continue with the greateſt alacrity and ſucceſs to recover the treaſure from the wreck of the Spaniſh ſhip at Peniche. On the 7th of this month a young Neapolitan mariner, of 23 years of age, was engaged in the above ſervice, and proves to be a moſt courageous ſwimmer and diver; he alone, in a very ſhort time after he began his buſineſs at Peniche, ſaved treaſure to the amount of one million and a half of piaſtres, and of courſe had the moſt advantageous offers to engage him to ſtay till all was ſaved; and he is in conſequence to have, beſides large daily pay and good keeping, a half per cent. on all the treaſure he may ſave—Thus, this young man will moſt probably ſoon make a handſome fortune, and which indeed his courage and ſkill fully entitle him to."

July 26 For five weighty reaſons, a committee of congreſs lately ſubmitted the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the act of the ſtate of New-York, entitled, "An act for giving and granting to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, certain impoſts and duties on foreign goods imported into that ſtate, for the ſpecial purpoſe of paying the principal and intereſt of the debts contracted in the proſecution of the late war with Great-Britain," ſo eſſentially varies from the ſyſtem of impoſt recommended by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, on the 18th day of April, 1783, that the ſaid act is not, and cannot be conſidered as a compliance with the ſame.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in the Weſtern country, dated on the waters of the Shanangoe, June 25, 1786.

"The heavy rains and high freſhes about the latter end of May prevented our waggon getting to Pittſburgh as ſoon as I expected, by at leaſt two weeks, which retarded our buſineſs—however, we began to extend the line on Monday laſt, and are going on with the buſineſs without interruption.

"On my arrival at Pittſburgh the report of the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Indians, appeared not only unfavourable but dangerous for us to proceed to buſineſs. I found a number of Indians of different nations aſſembled there; and after ſome days inquiry and deliberation, I got an interpreter to inform them, that I wiſhed to talk with their principal Indians—the next day I was informed that two chiefs and ſeveral men of them were then waiting my pleaſure, to hold a council. I then explained the buſineſs I was ſent on by the great men of Pennſylvania, and requeſted them to tell me candidly whether their nations had any objections to our running the boundary lines of the ſtate. They informed me that they had no objection, and that the Indians were diſpoſed to peace, and the two chiefs and four of the men would follow us, and aſſiſt us with meat, &c.—Since our arrival in the woods we have met with eighteen Indians, in different parties, hunting—they alſo informed us, that we need not be under any apprehenſions of danger from the Indians.—You will no doubt be ſurpriſed to find my account, of the diſpoſition of the Indians, ſo different from the common report; but a further confirmation that they have no intentions of going to war with us at preſent is, their induſtry in planting Indian corn on the Shanangoe, French creek ſettlements, &c. ſo convenient to our ſettlements: Alſo, they are

diſperſed all over this country in ſmall hunting parties, and diſcover a ſociable, friendly diſpoſition to our people, wherever they meet them, which would not be the caſe did they intend to commit hoſtilities."

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) June* 1.

The following whimſical circumſtance took place a few days ago, at a ſtore in Broad ſtreet. A young gentleman about to depart from this ſtate, took a review of his wardrobe, in order to ſelect therefrom ſuch articles as were freſh and faſhionable enough to wear at home: an old hat created difficulties,—it was juſt that ſort of one that ſome men would be proud of—that others would deſpiſe; whilſt in deliberation, one of the company propoſed ſelling it at vendue; no ſooner ſaid than done—the gentleman jumped upon the counter, and cried out.—Going gentlemen, this elegant and faſhionable hat, going for only one ſhilling! A cracker coming paſt, gaping about for great bargains, and ſeeing a ſmall company, thought he was in luck, ſo he ſtepped in, and began to bid; the gentleman humoured the miſtake, and bid againſt him, until the hat was run up to three times its value; it was then knocked down to him, and the temporary vendue maſter, informed his cuſtomers that his ſale was at an end.

June 10. A gentleman juſt returned from the weſtern extremity of this ſtate, gives a moſt pleaſing deſcription of its increaſing population, and of the induſtrious manner in which the lands are cultivated —Hardly any negroes are employed or wanted—the fields are filled with lowing herds, and a plentiful crop appears every where probable to be the golden reward of honeſt induſtry. When the drowſy haunts of indolence are converted into the habitations of proſperous induſtry; and rapid cultivation ſpreads itſelf over the face of the inhoſpitable waſte, we aſſure ourſelves every good citizen will rejoice, and feel a generous intereſt in the improvement of this country.

July 12. A letter from Naſſau, dated June 17, ſays, "The gloom occaſioned amongſt the inhabitants of this place by a prohibition of the American trade, is happily diſpelled by the arrival of the brig Elizabeth, captain Peacock, from London. By her letters are received which ſpeak in the moſt poſitive terms of government having determined to make this place and Bermuda, free ports, for the importation of foreign raw materials, proviſions and lumber, duty free, including African productions of every ſpecies, and that ſuch articles as can be admitted to entry in Great Britain, may be re-exported from hence thither in Britiſh bottoms, without being ſubject to any duty or impoſt here; that no manufactured goods, or Eaſt-India productions will be admitted from any other quarter than Great Britain; that every neceſſary meaſure for making this a place of ſecurity will be immediately adopted; it being the intention of government to ſtation a conſiderable naval and military force in theſe iſlands for that purpoſe, and for the effectual arrangement of the ſalt trade here, and at Turk's Iſland."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 3.

A letter by the laſt April Britiſh packet from a gentleman of literary eminence in London to his friend in New-Jerſey, ſays, "I only have to expreſs my ſtrong approbation of Dr. Ramſay's hiſtory of the revolution in South-Carolina, which was privately communicated to me. I pleaſed myſelf with the thought that there would have been a good ſale of the work; but unhappily for the author, and for Mr. Dilly, there are paſſages in it (according to the opinion of an eminent counſel, whoſe opinion hath been taken by my own deſire, as well as Mr. Dilly's) which abſolutely prevents the publication thereof: ſuch as the declaration of independence, and Drayton's charge againſt the king, &c. and many ſtrong charges againſt earl Cornwallis, lord Rawdon, Wemys, Brown, Moncrief, Tarleton, Tuck, &c. &c. which are declared to be ſufficient grounds for an expenſive and vexatious proſecution from crown lawyers, beſides expoſing the publiſher to perſonal violences, from the parties of their zealous votaries.

"So anxious were we for the ſpread of the work, Mr. Dilly deſired me to reviſe and alter a few of what might be thought the moſt exceptionable paſſages; and we had agreed to cancel and reprint about eighteen pages, and then advertiſe: but the deciſive opinion of counſel, declares it inſecure and dangerous even with the alterations. I am ſorry to add, that the ſpirit of too many is yet high againſt America, and it muſt be dangerous indeed, to publiſh a juſt, ſpirited and faithful delineation of the American tragedy, while ſo many principal actors in it are alive"

The following gentlemen are elected by the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, to meet a general convention of the United States, at Annapolis, on the firſt Monday in September next, for the purpoſe of digeſting and recommending ſome plan for the regulation of the commerce of ſaid ſtates, viz. the honourable Geo. Read, Jacob Broom, John Dickinſon, Richard Baſſett, and Gunning Bedford, Eſquires.

The legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland have appointed Jabez Bowen, Eſq; and colonel Samuel Ward, commiſſioners; who, in a convention of ſuch commiſſioners as may be appointed by the other ſtates in the union, are "to take into conſideration the trade of the United States to examine the relative ſituation and trade of the ſaid ſtates, to conſider how far an uniform ſyſtem in their commercial regulations may be neceſſary to their common intereſt, and their permanent harmony, and to report to the ſeveral ſtates ſuch an act relative to this great object as, when unanimouſly ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, effectually to provide for the ſame."

July 29, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, for ready money, on Thurſday the 31ſt day of Auguſt, on the premiſes,

PART of a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, on Prince-George's-ſtreet, in the city of Annapolis, adjoining Dr. James Murray's, part of the eſtate of Thomas Rutland, taken in execution, and to be ſold for the uſe of James Little. The ſale to begin at four o'clock in the afternoon.

1 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THERE is at the plantation of Lancelot Warfield, living near Severn chapple, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, has a blaze in her face, two hind feet white, is a natural pacer, and appears to be ten or twelve years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 pd 16

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by William Bayly, jun living in Montgomery county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a black mane and tail, a ſore back, and ſome white hairs in his forehead which appear to have been occaſioned by a ſcratch, rather than natural, no perceivable brand, and is ſuppoſed to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 80 x Mare

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

2 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of Auguſt next,

A VALUABLE plantation called FRIEND'S CHOICE, about eleven miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road leading to Queen-Anne, containing 186 acres, with a dwelling houſe thereon 16 by 32, one 40 feet tobacco houſe, and a good apple orchard. The above land is ſold to diſcharge a mortgage to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to make the ſale.

2 ALLEN QUYNN.

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, conſiſting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; ſmall grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to

2 MARY THOMAS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.

ELOPED on the 11th inſtant, a tawney woman named ELIZABETH, thirty years old, of middle ſize; ſhe took with her a variety of cloathing; it is ſuſpected that ſhe will endeavour to paſs as far as poſſible from her native place, and that as a free perſon. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and brings her to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above ſum, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or ſhorter diſtance, a proportionable reward. w 3

2 RAPHAEL BOARMAN, of Cornwallis's-neck, Charles county, Maryland.

St. Mary's county, Chaptico, July 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the depoſitions of Nelſon Tippett and Joſiah Tippett, of St. Mary's county, will be taken on Monday the 4th of September next, before Hanſon Briſcoe, Eſq; at Chaptico, reſpecting the death of John Reeves, who removed from this ſtate to North-Carolina, and who was the ſon of Upgate Reeves, formerly of this county. 4w

2 BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Eſquire,
Governor of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented, that a conſiderable number of diſorderly perſons, lately aſſembled at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, and, during the ſitting of the court for the ſaid county, entered the court-houſe in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and obliged Mr. John Allen Thomas, one of the attornies of the ſaid court, to ſtrike off ſeveral actions which he had brought for the recovery of Britiſh debts; And whereas it is of the higheſt importance to government, that right and juſtice be duly adminiſtered in all caſes, and that the judicial authority of the ſtate be protected in the free exerciſe of all its powers; And whereas ſuch riotous proceedings are highly criminal, and puniſhable with ſevere pains and penalties: I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, requiring all perſons to refrain from committing ſuch violences and outrages; and I do hereby warn them of the pains and penalties which the law inflicts for ſuch offences, and of the neceſſity which government will be reduced to of enforcing the law in the ſevereſt manner; and I do alſo require and enjoin all juſtices, ſheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to be vigilant and active in ſuppreſſing ſuch diſorderly and tumultuous aſſemblies and meetings, and do exhort the good people of this ſtate to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid juſtices and officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſix.

W. SMALLWOOD.

3 By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. ſecretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

July 17, 1786.

By virtue of writs of *fieri facias* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday the 3d day of Auguſt next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Luſby;

A LIKELY young negro wench, one looking-glaſs, one deſk, and one table, taken in execution, and to be ſold for the uſe of Thomas Rutland; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, at the plantation where Mrs. Priſcilla Pinkney lately lived, will be ſold at public ſale, a negro woman and four of her children, one a likely negro man about twenty-two years of age, a clock, two mahogany tables, one walnut ditto, a deſk, two looking-glaſſes, ſix mahogany chairs, ſix walnut ditto, taken in execution, and to be ſold for the uſe of William Wilkins, Iſaac M'Hard, and Jonathan Pinkney, by

3 X DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February laſt, I aſſigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very conſiderable amount, agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen (under particular reſtrictions), but ſaid Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever, indebted for dealings at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to ſaid Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February laſt, as his receipt ſhall not be a diſcharge for any of ſaid debts.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly begs, that thoſe gentlemen indebted as aforeſaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to ſome perſon or perſons by him legally authoriſed, to enable him to diſcharge all juſt claims againſt ſaid ſtores. 6 w

2 THOMAS RUTLAND.

July 16, 1786.

Scriviner's Office.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a ſcriviner's office, next door to captain B. Mayhury's, in Cornhill-ſtreet, Annapolis, where he will draw up all inſtruments of writing on the ſhorteſt notice, fairly ſtate claims againſt this ſtate, or the United States, (ſo as to be adjuſted by the auditor general or continental commiſſioner) draw off and ſettle accounts of every denomination with the greateſt accuracy, ſecrecy, and diſpatch. He flatters himſelf his attention to this buſineſs will merit the approbation of all who may pleaſe to employ him. Any buſineſs that can be done by proxy, if directed as above, will be attended to. 5 w

3 WILLIAM PENDERGAST.

Prince-Frederick-town, Calvert county, July 17, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that his Dry Goods lottery will certainly begin drawing on the fifteenth day of Auguſt next, and in the mean time deſires thoſe gentlemen who had tickets to ſell to return an account of what they have ſold, and what is remaining on hand, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next; thoſe who do not make a return of what is remaining on hand by that time, will be conſidered as ſold, and they accountable for them to 3 w

3 X THOMAS GRAHAM.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty, well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is WILLIS, and that he is a houſe carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, ſays he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

2 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock. 7 X

Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having, by a committee of the viſitors and governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, been appointed and authoriſed to collect the money ſubſcribed to the ſaid college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpoſe of making the ſaid collection at the following places and on the days reſpectively ſet down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th inſtant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wedneſday the 9th of Auguſt; in Montgomery county, on Wedneſday the 16th of Auguſt.

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

THE viſitors and governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May laſt, reſolved, that the unfiniſhed houſe on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the uſe of the college, be repaired and completed; that it conſtitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be conſtructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joſeph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authoriſed to make any contract or contracts, relative to the ſaid work, and, for the purpoſe of carrying it on, to draw on the treaſurer for any money which he hath or may have in his hands, except only the ſum of £.300, out of the ſecond year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authoriſed, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joſeph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchaſe materials, to employ work en, to ſuperintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and with all convenient diſpatch.

The funds for enabling them to diſcharge their very important truſt are conſidered as ample and ſufficient. They conſiſt of the fifth two years public donation of the ſum of £.1750 annually, and the ſums voluntarily ſubſcribed by private perſons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £.300 agreeably to the direction of the legiſlature are to be reſerved out of the ſecond year's donation; the groſs amount of the ſums ſubſcribed is about £.11,000; but although a conſiderable time has elapſed ſince the ſubſcribers were called upon by the treaſurer to pay one third part of their ſubſcriptions, which was payable on the 1ſt of June 1785, not more than £.200 has been paid into the treaſury.

As the community is deeply intereſted in procuring a more general diffuſion of ſcience; as the want of a liberal inſtruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately neceſſary to inſtitute proper ſeminaries for the riſing generation, the committee conjure the ſubſcribers, by every conſideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagements without further delay.

Should this reaſonable and juſt requiſition be complied with, the committee entertain the moſt ſanguine expectations, that, in leſs than twelve months, the ſubſcribers will have the ſatisfaction of beholding a grammar ſchool flouriſh within thoſe walls, which lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed ſuch an inſtitution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the moſt celebrated ſeminaries within the United States.

A proſpect like this muſt be pleaſing to every honeſt and enlightened mind. If it be not realiſed, the committee are perſuaded that the diſappointment will be owing ſolely to the remiſſneſs of thoſe who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The viſitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coertion would be mortifying to *them*, diſgraceful to the ſubſcribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cauſe of humanity and learning.

By order,
E. RAMSAY, ſecretary.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in poſſeſſion of major Wright, with ten working hands, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, proviſions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building (even a chapel) on the premiſes; the fertility of the ſoil, pleaſant ſituation, advantage of fiſh of all ſorts, wild fowl, and oyſters in great abundance in their different ſeaſons, and its being ſo convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the beſt market for the ſeller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, but to ſave any unneceſſary applications, no perſon need apply who cannot find undoubted ſecurity if required.

DAVID KERR.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for eſtabliſhing a port or a general inſpection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, July 20, 1786.

STRAYED from the paſture of Mr. Charles Carroll, on Elk-Ridge, on the 14th inſtant, a pair of light bay HORSES, tolerably handſome, but very young, and not well broken either to the ſaddle or carriage; one is about fourteen and a half hands high; the other little better than fourteen; each of them the ſubſcriber thinks, but is not certain, has white hind feet, and the ſmaller has a ſtar in his forehead. The above reward will be paid for bringing both to him at Annapolis, or three pounds for either. If they be taken at a great diſtance from Annapolis, or if they occaſion any extraordinary expence, the ſubſcriber promiſes to make a further handſome compenſation, at his own diſcretion.

A.C. HANSON.

June 26, 1786.

SOME time ago a certain JAMES DOUGLASS was committed to my cuſtody as a horſe-ſtealer, who, on the 24th inſtant, made his eſcape; he is a ſtout well looking fellow, fair complexion, with red hair and beard, appears to be about thirty-five years of age; had on a green foreſt cloth coat and jacket, blue duffil overalls, Iriſh linen ſhirt, old ſhoes and ſtockings; he was born in Pennſylvania, and has acquaintances in moſt parts of this ſtate, therefore it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe what route he has taken. Whoever will apprehend him and deliver him to me ſhall receive five pounds.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, ſheriff of Prince-George's county.

July 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the ſixteenth of June laſt, negro JACOB, a country-born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, ſlim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and oſnabrig ſhirt; though it is probable he may change his apparel as he has other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joſeph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive three dollars reward, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

City Tavern,

THAT commodious houſe oppoſite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the moſt elegant manner by the ſubſcriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to aſſure the public that attendance and aſſiduity may be relied on, and flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction, as thoſe who chooſe to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteeleſt accommodations and the ſtricteſt endeavours to pleaſe. He has alſo opened a complete livery-ſtable, where the utmoſt attention will be paid to the horſes entruſted to his care.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the laſt Seſſion,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houſes,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

Harford county, ſc.

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late huſband James Stewart, were burnt in her houſe on the 31ſt day of March 1784, with almoſt the whole of her houſehold effects, viz. No. 6323 for ſix hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for ſix hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and ſigned Thomas Harwood treaſurer.

Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the reſolve of congreſs to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I ſhall apply for the renewment of ſaid certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertiſement the time required. w6

ELIZABETH STEWART.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night laſt, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a hanging mane on her near ſide, part of which was cut ſome time ago, and occaſions its ſtanding upright, a ſwitch tail, ſhe paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall have four dollars, if taken up at any diſtance from town ſhall have eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow caſt, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarſe felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn oſnabrig trouſers, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-ſaw, and can play on the violin.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took of cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for caſh only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are ſeveral women with one, two, and three children, ſeveral girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about ſixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will ſoon be ſerviceable, and ſold very reaſonable for caſh. Inquire of the printers.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſtant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a ſtout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a ſawyer; had on when he went away, a ſhort white cotton jacket and trouſers, a pair of country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he probably may paſs as a perſon permitted to hire himſelf, and now looking out for work, but no ſuch permiſſion is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow ſhall receive three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county.

Cæcil county, June 27, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debt. w8

JOHN RAWLINGS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, a mulatto ſlave named TONEY, a very likely, well made, active fellow, about twenty years old, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a felt hat bound round, oſnabrig ſhirt and breeches, thread ſtockings, and black ſhoes with buckles, he has been a good deal uſed to horſes, and is very handy; he will probably attempt to get to Baltimore and paſs as a free man, from his colour. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive, if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of this ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by w3

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

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